(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2185.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1786.

By the SENATE, March 7, 1786.

ON motion, RESOLVED, that the conſideration of the bill, entitled, An act to direct deſcents, be poſtponed to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, and that the ſaid bill be publiſhed in the Baltimore and Annapolis news-papers.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

A bill, entitled, An ACT to direct deſcents.

WHEREAS the law of deſcents, which originated with the feudal ſyſtem and military tenures, is contrary to juſtice and ought to be aboliſhed;

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That if after the commencement of this act, any perſon ſeiſed of an eſtate in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, lying or being in this ſtate, in fee ſimple or fee ſimple conditional, heretofore or hereafter acquired, or of an eſtate in fee tail, to the heirs of the body generally, created and acquired after the commencement of this act, ſhall die inteſtate thereof, ſuch lands, tenements, or hereditaments, ſhall deſcend to the kindred, male and female, of ſuch perſon, in the following order, to wit: firſt to the child or children and their deſcendants, if any, equally until failure, and if no child or deſcendant, and the eſtate deſcended to the inteſtate on the part of the father, then to the father, and if no father living, then to the brothers and ſiſters of the inteſtate of the blood of the father, and their deſcendants equally, and if no brother or ſiſter as aforeſaid, or deſcendant from ſuch brother or ſiſter, then to the grand-father on the part of the father, and if no ſuch grand-father living, then to the deſcendants of ſuch grand-father and their deſcendants in equal degree equally, and if no deſcendant of ſuch grand-father, then to the father of ſuch grand-father, and if none ſuch living, then to the deſcendants of the father of ſuch grand-father in equal degree, and ſo on, paſſing to the next lineal male paternal anceſtor, and if none ſuch, to his deſcendants in equal degree without end, and if no paternal anceſtor or deſcendant from ſuch anceſtor, then to the mother of the inteſtate, and if no mother living, to her deſcendants in equal degree equally, and if no mother living, or deſcendants from ſuch mother, then to the maternal anceſtors and their deſcendants in the ſame manner as is above directed as to the paternal anceſtors and their deſcendants, and if the eſtate deſcended to the inteſtate on the part of the mother, and the inteſtate ſhall die without any child or deſcendant as aforeſaid, then the eſtate ſhall go to the mother, and if no mother living, then to the brothers and ſiſters of the inteſtate of the blood of the mother and their deſcendants in equal degree equally, and if no ſuch brother or ſiſter, or deſcendant of ſuch brother or ſiſter, then to the grand-father on the part of the mother, and if no ſuch grand-father living, then to his deſcendants in equal degree equally, and if no ſuch deſcendants of ſuch grand-father, then to the father of ſuch grand-father, and if none ſuch living, then to his deſcendants in equal degree, and ſo on paſſing to the next male maternal anceſtor, and if none ſuch living, to his deſcendants in equal degree, and if no ſuch maternal anceſtor or deſcendant from any maternal anceſtor, then to the father of the inteſtate, and if no father living, to his deſcendants in equal degree equally, and if no father living, or deſcendant from the father, then to the paternal anceſtors and their deſcendants in the ſame manner as is above directed as to the maternal anceſtors; and if the eſtate is or ſhall be veſted in the inteſtate by purchaſe, and not derived from or through either of his anceſtors, and there be no child or deſcendant of ſuch inteſtate, then the eſtate ſhall deſcend to the brothers and ſiſters of ſuch inteſtate of the whole and half blood without diſtinction, and their deſcendants in equal degree equally, and if no brother or ſiſter, or deſcendant from a brother or ſiſter, then to the father, and if no father living, then to the mother, and if no mother living, then to the grand-father on the part of the father, and if no ſuch grand father living, then to the deſcendants of ſuch grand-father in equal degree equally, and if no ſuch grand-father or any deſcendant from him, then to the grand-father on the part of the mother, and if no ſuch grand-father, then to his deſcendants in equal degree equally, and ſo on without end, alternating the next male paternal anceſtor and his deſcendants, and the next male maternal anceſtor and his deſcendants, and giving preference to the paternal anceſtor and his deſcendants, and if there be no deſcendants or kindred of the inteſtate as aforeſaid to take the eſtate, then the ſame ſhall go to the huſband or wife, as the caſe may be, and if the huſband or wife be dead, then to his or her kindred in the like courſe as if ſuch huſband or wife had ſurvived the inteſtate, and then had died entitled to the eſtate by purchaſe, and if the inteſtate has had more huſbands or wives than one, and all ſhall die before ſuch inteſtate, then the eſtate ſhall be equally divided among the kindred in equal degree of the ſeveral huſbands or wives.

And be it enacted, That no right in the inheritance ſhall accrue to or veſt in any perſon other than to children of the inteſtate and their deſcendants, unleſs ſuch perſon is in being and capable in law to take as heir at the time of the inteſtate's death, but any child or deſcendant of the inteſtate born after the death of the inteſtate ſhall have the ſame right of inheritance as if born before the death of the inteſtate.

And be it enacted, That if in the deſcending of collateral line any father or mother may be dead, the child or children of ſuch father or mother ſhall, by repreſentation, be conſidered in the ſame degree as the father or mother would have been if living, and ſhall have the ſame ſhare of the eſtate as the father or mother if living would have been entitled to and no more, and in ſuch caſe where there is more children than one the ſhare aforeſaid ſhall be equally divided among ſuch children.

And be it enacted, That any child or children of the inteſtate, or their iſſue, having received from the inteſtate any real eſtate by way of advancement, may elect to come into partition with the other parceners, on bringing ſuch advancement into hotchpot with the eſtate deſcended; but ſuch child or children, or their iſſue, ſhall not be entitled to claim a ſhare by deſcent, without bringing ſuch advancement into the common ſtock or hotchpot, if there be another child or children unprovided for.

And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued or taken to alter, or in any manner change the courſe of deſcent as heretofore uſed and eſtabliſhed, ſo as to affect the caſe of any entail or limitation entail whatever, made, created, and in being before the commencement of this act, but the ſame ſhall, during the continuance of the eſtate entail or limitation entail, and until the ſame may be legally deſtroyed or barred, deſcend according to the courſe of deſcent heretofore uſed and eſtabliſhed, nor ſhall any thing herein be taken or conſtrued to interfere with, or alter any limitation or gift by deviſe or otherwiſe, to ſpecial or particular heirs in a different courſe of deſcent from what is by this act ſpecified, but in ſuch caſes the deſcent ſhall be according to the limitation or form of the gift or grant, until the entail ſhall be legally barred or deſtroyed.

And be it enacted, That if any man ſhall have one or more children by any woman, whom he ſhall afterwards marry, ſuch child or children, if acknowledged by the man, ſhall in virtue of ſuch marriage and acknowledgment be hereby legitimated, and capable in law to inherit and tranſmit inheritance as if born in wedlock.

This act to commence on the firſt day of September ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any citizen of this ſtate ſhall be out of the ſtate at the time when this act takes place, ſo that ſuch citizen cannot have notice of the ſame, that then this act, and the courſe of deſcent thereby eſtabliſhed, ſhall not extend to ſuch citizen or his eſtate if he ſhall die inteſtate, during his abſence from this ſtate, nor ſhall this act affect the eſtate of any citizen of this ſtate, abſent as aforeſaid, until three months after his return into the ſtate.

MADRID, *January 7.*

HIS majeſty, in order to prevent the accidents which happen to navigators on the coaſt of Spain, owing to the uſe of erroneous and imperfect charts of the coaſt, publiſhed by foreigners, has ordered new and accurate ſurveys to be taken and publiſhed for the benefit of the commercial world trading to his dominions; this taſk is aſſigned to Don Vincent Tofino de St. Michael, brigadier of the naval armies, and director of the three academies of marine forces. That officer has applied himſelf to the buſineſs with indefatigable induſtry, he has ſurveyed all the coaſt from Cape St. Vincent, as far as the ſtraits of Gibraltar, and from thence as far as Cape de Creux on the coaſt of Catalonia, including the adjacent iſlands, and part of the coaſt of Barbary. Theſe charts will be ſhortly publiſhed; in the mean time the author is buſily employed in perfecting thoſe of the other Spaniſh coaſts on the ſea.

PARIS, *February 14.*

We have accounts from Villedieu, that a perſon was lately interred at St. Vigor les Moutiet, near that place, who, although a woman, had paſſed for a man for forty-five years without being diſcovered till ſhe died. All that is known of her origin is, that ſhe was early left an orphan, and moſt likely thought ſhe would gain a living eaſier in man's than woman's cloaths; ſhe firſt ſerved as a ſhepherd, and when ſhe became ſtronger, went to Paris, where ſhe worked as a paviour, which buſineſs ſhe became ſo well acquainted with, that ſhe was ſoon put at the head of the work, ſhe paſſed every winter at the place where ſhe died, and worked at farming, returned in ſummer to work at Paris. The better to conceal her ſex ſhe made propoſals of marriage to ſeveral girls at different times; ſhe has left 1400 livres in bills.

The king's letters patent paſſed the 18th ult. at Verſailles, for a new coinage of guineas, was regiſtered in the mint the 27th. The old ones will paſs till the 1ſt of January, 1786, and will be received at the mint until that period, at the rate of 750 livres the mark.

LONDON, *January 2.*

They write from Beaumaris, in Angleſea, that a Dutch ſhip, ſuppoſed to be a ſmuggling veſſel, was drove on ſhore in a hard gale of wind at north-eaſt, and was entirely loſt; the crew were ſaved, as was ſome part of the cargo, conſiſting of ſpirits, which was carried off by the country people, the crew not being able to oppoſe them. This is the third ſhip which has been loſt ſince the dreadful ſtorm they had about a month ago.

A running footman to the grand duke, in repairing the floor of a houſe he had lately purchaſed, which had belonged to the clergy, found in a hole in one of the beams 350 pieces of gold, wrapped up in ſcraps of linen, each containing ſix pieces. About 300 of them are the coin of Louis XI. Charles VIII. Louis XII. and Francis I. There are among them alſo florins of the regency of Florence, and crowns of duke Alexander, and of the doge of Venice Andre Gretti.

A commodore, with two or three men of war, will be ſent into the Baltic early in the ſpring, as a ſquadron of obſervation; and it is even ſaid that commodore Gower, who was lately in the Hebe frigate, of 36 guns, in her cruiſe to the north with prince William Henry, will have the command, which is expected to be of no ſmall importance: commiſſioners are already ſent to Denmark to provide for the victualling the ſhips.

Commerce and power, ſays a correſpondent, are always in a ſtate of fluctuation; there is no permanency in either; and therefore a maritime ſtate ought always to be jealous of every power that appears formidable at ſea, and to be perpetually on their guard, inſtead of deſpiſing the weakneſs of others, or relying on its own ſtrength.

Our miniſters ſeem to be ambaſſadormad; ſending ambaſſadors every where, and duplicates ſome where, yet doing nothing, or what is worſe than nothing, any where!—Not content with letting the Hanoverian miniſter manage the German affairs, they have put their ambaſſadors at the court of Berlin in motion on the ſame ſubject, which we fear will be productive to ſomething ominous to Great-Britain.

Captain Drinkwater's account of Gibraltar, among much other amuſing matter, gives us the following anecdote:—In an early period of the ſiege, when prince William Henry was there, and had made his firſt naval eſſay in its relief, the Spaniſh admiral, Don Juan de Langara, viſiting admiral Digby, was introduced to his royal highneſs. During the conference between the admirals prince William retired; and when it was intimated that Don Juan wiſhed to return, his royal highneſs appeared in the character of a midſhipman, and reſpectfully informed the admiral that the boat was ready.—The Spaniard aſoniſhed to ſee the ſon of a monarch acting as a warrant officer, could not help exclaiming, "Well does Great-Britain merit the empire of the ſea, when the humbleſt ſtations in her navy are filled by princes of the blood."

Jan. 10. The following are the authentic particulars of the melancholly loſs of the Halſewell Eaſt Indiaman, as conveyed to us by a correſpondent, on whom we can rely. She left the Downs on Monday the ſecond inſtant, with a fair wind, and proceeded down the Channel, and on Wedneſday laſt had got ſo far weſtward, as to be nearly off the coaſt of Cornwall, when by contrary winds and a violent ſtorm coming on, ſhe was driven back, and the violence of the ſtorm increaſing and continuing with

very thick snow until Friday morning, she then, having been in the utmost distress all the preceding night, struck on the rocks south of the Race of Portland, near Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, when the horror of the cries must have been dreadful and shocking beyond description. Captain Pierce, almost the oldest captain in the company's service, with his two eldest daughters, one about seventeen the other fifteen, two Miss Templars, of Bedford square; three other young ladies, several other passengers, and all the officers, except one mate, and most of the crew have perished; and in a few hours, the breakers running so high, the ship went all to pieces, and with the cargo is entirely lost. The only officer and a few of the men who have escaped are most terribly bruised, and some of them have broken limbs from their being dashed ashore on the rocks. The surviving mate arrived in town on Sunday from the wretched scene, and brought the above melancholy account; and yesterday morning young Mr. Templar, with another gentleman set off for Weymouth, to take care of the bodies of such of the unhappy creatures as may be cast on shore. Captain Pierce has left an amiable lady, with seven more children, to deplore the inexpressible loss of an affectionate husband, two lovely daughters, and a tender parent.

There were 100 recruits destined for the East-India service on board the Halsewell, every one of whom perished. The second mate and Mr. M'Manus, a midshipmam, got ashore on a hen coop. The surgeon, after tying round his shoulders a bag, into which he had put some valuable effects, committed himself to the sea, when a wave immediately overwhelmed him and he rose no more.

The following, we are sorry to observe, is an authentic list of those passengers who were lost on board the above vessel:

Miss Eliza Pierce, Mary-Anne Pierce } daughters of capt. Pierce
Anne Paul, Mary Paul } nieces of captain Pierce
Mary Hoggard
Elizabeth Blackburn
Anne Mansell.

The following is a correct list of the officers and men who were saved:

Mr. Meriton, second mate
Rogers, third ditto
Daniel, fixth ditto
Duncan M'Dowal, midshipman
M'Manus, ditto

Forty of the ship's company, and twenty-five soldiers.

Among the unhappy sufferers was Mr. George Wilson, the ship's steward, who had near 2000l. worth of property in the ship: He was thrown on shore by the violence of the surge, and his fellow sufferers; who had gained the summit of the rock, endeavoured to get him up by ropes; but the severity of the weather, and being exhausted with fatigue, obliged him to let go his hold when more than half way up, and he consequently fell to the bottom, and was dashed to pieces.

There were on board the above vessel a most curious and valuable assortment of fire arms, and several founts of printing types, cast by Mr. Caslon.

The distress of Mrs. Pierce, for the loss of an affectionate husband and two amiable daughters, must be inconceivably great: But when time has in some degree moderated her grief, we hope that it may yield her some consolation to reflect, that the intended voyage of her daughters to India, proceeded entirely from the earnest and repeated solicitations of the two unfortunate young ladies to their parents, in order to indulge the request of an affectionate brother, who has for some time resided in Bengal.

Jan. 13. The following may be depended on as a fact. A person who for 13 years had officiated as footman in the family of Mrs. Dalrymple, was lately brought to bed of a fine boy, to the astonishment of the family, and to the entertainment of the tea tables in the neighbourhood.

The following lines are literally copied from a stone laid over a youth, interred a few days since, in Newington church yard;

"Reader, whoe'er thou art beware
"Of eating apple, plumb, or pear;
"In health, like thee, was I last year,
"But eating fruit has laid me here."

The account of the commotions in India arising from Mr. Pitt's bill have given just alarm to ministers. The advices which they have received by the Swallow, inform them, that the discontent had risen to such a height, that the supreme council did not think it prudent to have recourse to any rigorous means of quieting the storm. It is said, that gentlemen laid their hands on their swords, and bound themselves to one another by their honour, to withstand the unconstitutional encroachment on their natural rights.

The following circumstance has caused an alarm to the merchants, &c.—A gentleman of some eminence in the Hamburgh trade received a letter from a correspondent abroad, with the Hamburgh post mark, and describing a person whom he informed the gentleman had defrauded him of upwards 30000l. and that he had received certain intelligence of the defrauder being frequently on the Dutch walk in the Royal Exchange, and requesting that no noise might be made, but if he could invite the party, who had every appearance of a gentleman, to dine with him, and bring him to return the amount, he might furnish him with the sum of 500l. and send him about his business, for he was a near relation. The gentleman accordingly kept a look out for some days, and at last met the person described, invited him home to dine with him, and previously gave notice to his family to quit the table as soon as the cloth was withdrawn. After dinner the gentleman opened the reason of the invitation, and acquainted him with the knowledge he had of the defraud; on which the culprit expressed great surprise, begged for God's sake that it might not be made public, and he would comply with his desire, and accordingly delivered bank notes to nearly the amount of 30000l.

The merchant accordingly gave him a draught for 500l. on his banker, which was received. The next morning the gentleman went to his banker, to place the notes to his account, when to his great surprise he found they were counterfeited. He immediately sent an express to his correspondent, and the letter proves a forgery, and the whole turns out to be a plot formed by a gang of villains, divided, some on different parts of the continent, and others here; and it is supposed that they have been too successful in this practice, in different parts of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Paris, January 14.

"The Dutch are about to propose an equivalent to the English for the recession of the settlement of Negapatnam, according to the late treaty of peace, which they are afterwards to make over to the crown of this kingdom, in lieu of the expences incurred by defending their Oriental settlements during the late war. It is assured, that a sum of money will be immediately offered, nay, it is suggested, that this business is already commenced."

A letter from Calcutta, dated July 25, says——There is at present a sharp contest between the two principal country powers, Tippoo and the Mahrattas. Tippoo has lately defeated an army of 25,000 of the latter, and has scarcely left a man to tell the news of their defeat, except the general, who is the only officer of rank that has escaped.

Jan. 29. It is confidently said, that the marquis of Carmarthen will soon resign the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, and that the right honourable Charles Jenkinson will be created a peer, and appointed his successor; and that the marquis of Carmarthen will go out ambassador to the court of Madrid.

Mr. Jenkinson is to take his title from Addiscombe, the name of his villa, near Croydon.

Feb. 7. By letters from Warsaw, of December 10, we learn, that during the absence of the lieutenant-general de Potenskin, commander in chief of the Russian troops, posted near the mountains of Caucasus, almost all the neighbouring nations (some of whom had sworn submission and fidelity to the empire, and others, who being only vassals, lived in perfect tranquillity) suddenly revolted, instigated by a false prophet, a native of a village near the Caspian Sea, who told them, that neither the cannon or muskets of the Russians would be fired any more, and that their accustomed valour no longer existed, if they would only with resolution attack their fortresses and the new Muscovite colonies. Their project was about to be carried into execution, and the formidable hordes were ready to pass the Kuban and the Terreck, and to attack the lines in every part, but the general, whose courage and wisdom are well known, immediately on his return to the lines of Caucasus, formed his plan, and prevented them, he entered at the head of a body of cavalry, and restored every thing to order.

Feb. 9. On Saturday night about ten o'clock, an American courier arrived at Mr. Adams's house in Grosvernor square from New-York. He came over to Nantes in one of the French packets, and from thence by the way of Calais to Dover. It is expected that the American minister has received from Congress their ultimatum in respect of the treaty with Great-Britain, which must soon be brought on the tapis.

Feb. 10. As the minister plenipotentiary coming from Madrid to the court of London, is said to be a grandee, related nearly to the duc de Crillon, it is natural to suppose him one of the first rank.—After the siege of Gibraltar, three officers who had signalized themselves, were created grandees by the king; but then they were created only for life. The duc de Crillon is a grandee by descent. The former, on their creation, standing close to the king, the latter said, "be covered!" Upon which they put on their hats, and then bowing uncovered, retreated a short distance; then they put on their hats again, and quitted the royal presence.

Feb. 13. On Friday the 3d instant, the Langton, Fawcet, and the Resolution, Leicester, sailed from Maryport; when night came on, they lost sight of each other, but soon after fell in again, about six leagues to the westward of St. Bee's head. It then blew very hard, the sea ran high, and the night was thick and dark. The vessels were going upon different tacks, at the rate of six knots, and each barely able to discover that there was danger of engaging with the other, determined at the same instant to go to leeward, and let the other pass; this manœuvre, though well intended, proved fatal to the Resolution. The vessels struck each other on the bows, and the Langton was thrown aback by the violence of the shock: after being able to wear round, they hailed the other vessel, who answered, "*The Resolution, and they believed the ship was sinking*" While the Langton was tacking, with an intention of coming near the Resolution, to give them assistance, she lost sight of her; but soon after the people called out there was another vessel astern. This however proved to be the boat belonging to the Resolution, with the people (eleven in number) on board her, who all got safe on board the Langton, but the Resolution was seen no more.

Feb. 23. The fortunate possessor of the 20,000l. prize which was drawn on Thursday, is Mr. Lempeaie, a native of Guernsey, who was formerly a money-broker on the Royal-Exchange, and failed in business. It is to the honour of this gentleman, that he no sooner found himself favoured by fortune, than he lodged the ticket in a banker's hands, and desired it to be applied to the use of his creditors till their remaining claims were fully answered. The dividend of his former property being but small, it will require about 16,000l. to make good the deficiency: with the remaining four, he will be followed by the esteem of every man of honour and probity in the kingdom.

Private letters from the Cape of Good-Hope, assure, that the plan of revolt meditated by the legion of Luxemburg against the island of Ceylon, was discovered in time to prevent any fatal effects and that some of the fomenters of the intended insurrection are sent in irons to Batavia.

MONTEGO-BAY, *March* 11.

By the last packet the strictest orders were transmitted to the officers of his majesty's customs in this island, not to admit any ships or vessels built in the American states, since their declaration of independence, to pass as British plantation built, unless they should have been taken at sea, by letters of mart and reprisal, and condemned as lawful prize in the court of vice-admiralty.

In consequence of the above orders, the brig Charlotte, Cornelius White, master, from New-York, with flour, lumber, &c. was seized here last Tuesday, (her register, granted at Halifax in 1784, certifying that she had been built at New London in 1782.) It is however with much concern, we find ourselves obliged to relate, that on the night following, the above vessel, without sails or rudder, was panically rescued out of the hands of the officers, by four desperate persons, heading armed boats, towed out to sea, and with sails procured from the shore, carried towards Cuba: but the comptroller in a swift well found vessel, is in pursuit of the pirates, her recapture may probably be effected at this hour, as the ship Euphrates, arrived yesterday, saw the Charlotte on Thursday noon, in an unmanageable state, from the deficiency of sails, and the want of her rudder; and yesterday morning about one o'clock, fell in with and spoke the vessel in which the comptroller is on board, and informed them of the Charlotte's steering a N. E. course; the supposed distance at that time five leagues from Martha Brae.

Those deluded men must have been spirited up to this rash act, by the too successful rescue of the brig Star, David Bowers, master, which, on the night of the 28th ult. was, in a similar manner, carried out of Martha Brae harbour. His majesty's sloop Porcupine went the next day in pursuit of her, but neither has been heard of.

March 18. Our last informed the public of the rescue of the brig Charlotte, which was under seizure in this harbour, the steps that were taken in consequence thereof, and the probability of her recapture. Since that time, no certain intelligence has been received of either vessel. An arrival yesterday evening from the coast of Cuba informs, that they heard of an American brig being at anchor on the coast, which is supposed to be the Charlotte; but of the vessel which went in pursuit of her, nothing has transpired since yesterday se'nnight, when she was seen at noon by the ship Fortitude, captain Warden, off Rio Buena, about mid-channel.

NEW-YORK, *April* 22.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated January 28.

"The town of Sunderland has been lately much alarmed by an apparition of a female figure, ALL IN WHITE, with a child in its arms, which had appeared to many in the dead of the night coming from the sea, and advancing with a solemn step up the streets. An unfortunate young woman having been drowned in that neighbourhood, it was generally believed to be her perturbed spirit. Some of the revenue officers prowling in quest of legal prey, meeting her, and not thinking their duty extended to the obligation of examining visionary beings, took care to give her large room; even the centinels, who have boldly looked death in the face,

"*Distill'd almost to jelly with their fears,*
"*Stood dumb, and spoke not to it.*"

The story becoming known to the military officers, one of them ordered a soldier to speak to it, if it should appear on his guard; but he begged to be excused, for though he feared nothing living, he said he could not stand before a ghost; on which the officer, enjoining him secrecy, took his firelock, and stood century in his room, saying with Hamlet, on a

somewhat similar occasion, and with the proper variation,

"*I'll watch to-night, perchance 'twill walk again:*
"*If it assume th' intpiring form of woman,*
"*I'll speak to it, tho' all hell should gape,*
"*And bid me hold my tongue.*"

He accordingly took his station; the ghost appeared, and when it had advanced nearly opposite to him, he, not like the Royal Dane, with fear-distorted countenance and tremulous accent received it, but with the coolest intrepidity; and finding it began to quicken its pace as he approached, and that on a nearer view it had more of the masculine than of the feminine in its demeanor, he drew his sword, swearing if it was vulnerable he would run it through; it then stopped, called for mercy, and, stooping, delivered itself, not of a child, but of two kegs of Hollands, and, throwing off a sheet, discovered not the semblance of a woman, but the real form of a stout smuggler, and surrendered at discretion.

Thus the revenue has been happily relieved from the fraudful interference of supernatural agency. Ghosts will not now be suspected of smuggling, and custom-house officers may lay violent hands on the spectres of the night, without fear of premature perdition."

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

May 2, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry passengers from West river to Rock Hall, Kent-Island, Talbot and Dorchester counties; also horses and all kinds of carriages; he has a boat completely adapted for that purpose. Any gentlemen that should think fit to favour me with their custom may depend on the utmost care and dispatch, by

THOMAS TUCKER.

THE subscriber being solicited by several gentlemen to open school for their instruction in vocal church music; he therefore begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that a school is now opened for that purpose, where they may depend upon being carefully instructed in that part of Divine service, as far as his knowledge extends; he purposes to teach three nights in a week for the ensuing six months. Any ladies or gentlemen who desire to be instructed, and cannot conveniently attend at the school, may have two or three private lessons at their lodgings every week.

ALEXANDER GRAY.

April 23, 1786.

ON the 19th instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JAMES, he says he was the property of Mr. David Hellen, of Charles county, who some time ago moved to Carolina and gave him his freedom, and is now acting under the direction of James Rigby, of Hunting-town, Calvert county, should it be the case Mr. Rigby is desired to pay charges and take him away.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen, on Wednesday night the 20th of April, from the stable of Mr. Nicholas Worthington, about six miles from Annapolis, a sorrel HORSE, between seven and eight years of age, about fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, has no particular mark by which he can be described, so as to be readily known; I believe he is not branded, he has a blaze in his face, is very spirited, and when fretted gallops remarkably short; his colour is not very lively, but rather a dull sorrel. Whoever secures the said horse that the subscriber (living in Annapolis) may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if any person secures the felon with the horse, so that he may be had to trial, he shall receive a premium of sixteen dollars.

JOHN G. WORTHINGTON.

THERE is at the plantation of John Bolton, near Elk-Ridge church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan GELDING, with a blaze in his face, branded on the near buttock something like an X, about nine years old, thirteen hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

April 13, 1786.

Dancing School.

THIS is to give notice to my scholars in this city, that my school shall be opened as soon as I make up a subscription of thirty scholars, for that purpose I have left the subscription paper at Mr. Paul Richards's in this city, who will wait on the ladies and gentlemen who think proper to favour me with their custom.

LOUIS ROUSSELL.

Montgomery county, March 25, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Hartly Hall, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, lately surveyed, and bounded round with stone; there are on the land, a very good dwelling house with three rooms below stairs, but not yet finished, two very good brick chimnies, and all other convenient out houses, a tobacco house 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, a large apple and peach orchard just beginning to bear fruit; this plantation lies about two miles from the mouth of Seneca, and on the most public road that leads from Leesburg to Baltimore; it is thought to be a most excellent place for a store or tavern, there being not a tavern from Leesburg till you get to the court-house, which is upwards of thirty miles; there is on the above land fine water, plenty of wood, and young timber.

BASIL MAGRUDER.

N. B. To be sold by the subscriber, a very likely negro girl, about fourteen years old, well grown, very handy, remarkable honest and sensible, she has tended for some time in a gentleman's house in Alexandria, Virginia, and makes an exceeding good waiter. B. M.

April 20, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. wherein the subscriber now lives.

WILLIAM BROWN.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 431 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chesnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding school for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tuesday, the second of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; also plain work and marking. She will give the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entrusted to her care.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Dunbar, who was born in the town of Portsoy, Banffshire, North-Britain, and came to America about four years ago, that if alive and on the continent, upon his application to the printers hereof, he will be informed of something very much to his advantage.

April 15, 1786.

A GENERAL meeting of the trustees for Charlotte Hall school is desired at the Cool Springs, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at which time the letting of the buildings will be offered; a plan of said buildings may be seen there on that day, or at any time previous to that, in the hands of Mr. John Thompson, near Leonardstown. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, and twenty-five hundred bushels of lime will be furnished on the spot, and a considerable sum of money advanced the undertaker.

By order,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, reg.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased.

The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON.

N. B. If the above goods are not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 16th of May next, they will then be sold at public vendue.

Montgomery county, March 20, 1786.

WHEREAS I have been informed, that it hath been reported in some parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, that I the subscriber had said that Ignatius Pigman destroyed the bounds of some land belonging to me, in order to get the land from me; I do hereby certify that I never said Ignatius Pigman had destroyed my bounds. Also it hath been reported that said Pigman had forged a letter from me to Mrs. Chew, which I suppose was a letter I wrote to said Chew, acquainting her that the above report was groundless and without foundation.

RICHARD THOMAS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

West river, April 26, 1786.

RAN away from Mr. William Young, of Baltimore-town, an African negro man named TOM, the property of the subscriber, about five feet six inches high, thick and well set, round face, little beard, squints, and is about twenty eight years old; had on when he went away, a felt hat, blue jacket lined with white flannel, black velvet breeches, yarn stockings, and strong country made shoes, with the soals full of hob nails; he was seen on the road to Upper Marlborough a few days after he ran away with a snuff coloured broad cloth coat on. Whoever takes up the said runaway and delivers him to Mr. William Young, in Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at West river, shall have the above reward, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges.

JAMES CHESTON.

Hunting-town, Calvert county, April 20, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 24th of March last, a negro man named GEORGE, about 23 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and when spoke to is apt to smile and shew his teeth, speaks very fast, and has a large scar on the top of his left foot; had on when he went away, a felt hat, fearnought jacket, osnabrig shirt, white country cloth cotton and yarn breeches, old white stockings, and old shoes; it is probable he will change his name and cloaths, as he has been apprehended in Baltimore-town and made his escape. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive six dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JAMES RIGBY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpose, will, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, receive plans and proposals for erecting the building or buildings of the said college, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

A. C. HANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next.

By order,

EPHRAIM RAMSEY, sec.

April 12, 1786.

ON Monday the third of this instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILL, and says he belongs to a man in Charles county, but was hired to a Robert Timms; he is about five feet nine inches high, appears to be about fifty-five or sixty years of age. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisall, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON,
ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, } executors.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall be brought in, liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty five, and no claim against the state, by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person so being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims; and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorised and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, shewing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 23, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the aforementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.

WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet or 5 inches hight; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man. B. E.

Doden, March 1, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, April 19, 1786.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of excellent claret, London quality, in cases of three dozen each, lately imported from Bourdeaux; also a few cases, containing fifty bottles each, of very good claret, which he will sell at a low price. 4w

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

West river, March 26, 1786.

For sale, and ready to be delivered at two convenient landings on West river,

WHITE-OAK timber, hewed out in the rough, sufficient to build a vessel of 250 tons burthen, together with a quantity of 4¼ inch, 3 inch, 2½ inch, and 2 inch oak plank, and a number of oak trennails, the whole was cut and sawed in the winter and spring of 1785, and is perfectly well seasoned. For terms apply to w3

JAMES CHESTON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

REBECCA ADERTON, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Bowers, Annapolis; John Bisset, Cambridge; Thomas Bourke, Eastern shore.

Henry L. Charton (2), Jeremiah T. Chase (3), John Callahan, Annapolis; John Henry Carey, Somerset county; capt. Charles Cook, Talbot county; William Carberry, St. Mary's county; Richard Carus, Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; Judith Chase, Charles county.

Thomas C. Deye, Annapolis; Thomas Delihay, Talbot county.

William Fitzhugh (2), Calvert county; Philip R. Fendall, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, Esquires, Port-Tobacco; Edward Fenwick, St. Inigoes; William Fitzhugh, jun. Maryland.

Adam Greahn, Annapolis; Lansdale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county; Benjamin Graves, Somerset county; Samuel Galloway (2), Benjamin Galloway, Anne-Arundel county.

Alexander Hanson, Mary Hesselius, James Hutchings, Henry Harford, Mr. Harwood, John Hall, Clement Hollyday, Annapolis; Thomas Harwood, West river; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Anna Haynes, Queen-Anne's county; Rachel Harrison, Herring-bay; David Hay, Port-Tobacco; Lambert Heyland; Princess-Anne.

William Johnson (2), Patuxent river.

David Kerr, Talbot county; Samuel Kelly, St. Mary's county.

John Lucas, Patuxent river; Abel Leatherbury, Elk-Ridge.

Mr. Mackubin, Annapolis; John Munr, St. Mary's county; Jeremiah Mahony (2), Port-Tobacco; Solomon Munrow, Patterson's creek.

Mr. Noble, Patuxent.

William Paca, William Pendergast, Annapolis; Archibald Patison, Cambridge; John Page, Kent county.

Capt. James Reid, James Royston, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Hugh Sherwood (2), Oxford; Stephen Steward, West river; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent iron-work; James Stone, Lyon's creek; William Scott, Calvert county; Thomas Littleton Saven, Maryland.

Capt. Trumon, Charles Tipping, Richard Thompson, Annapolis; James Tilghman, Chester town; Henry Tuxman, Benedict; Raphael Thompson, Cobneck; Peter Thompson, st. Mary's county; Luke Thompson, Queen-Ann's county; John Turner, and Co. St. Leonard's creek.

John Welch, Annapolis; Abigail Wheeler (2), James Wood, Charles county; Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their particular situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to re-imburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve and very particularly oblige 8w

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 7, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the first quality, such as oak, poplar, and chesnut, capable of making boards, shingles, pipe staves, raling, paling, and scantling of any dimensions.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

ELLICOTT's

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by J. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, *Franklin Stand*.